

IN THE CLAIMS:

A. Please cancel Claims 1-3 without prejudice:

1. (Canceled) .
2. (Canceled) .
3. (Canceled).

B. Please amend the remaining claims as follows:

4. (Currently Amended) A surgical blade as claimed in Claim 3 for use with a surgical tool for making an incision in scleral tissue of an eye, said surgical blade comprising:
a rotatable support arm having a first end capable of being coupled to a drive shaft of said surgical tool that is capable of rotating said rotatable support arm; and
a curved cutting blade having a first end detachably coupled to a second end of said rotatable support arm, said curved cutting blade having a second end that is capable of being rotated by said surgical tool through said scleral tissue of said eye to make an incision having the form of a scleral pocket that is capable of receiving a scleral eye implant prosthesis
wherein said first end of said curved cutting blade of said surgical blade comprises an extension having portions that form an aperture through said extension
further comprising a string-like connector capable of tying a scleral eye implant prosthesis to said extension of said curved cutting blade.

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5. (Original) A method for making an incision in scleral tissue of an eye to form a scleral pocket to receive a scleral eye implant prosthesis and for placing said scleral eye implant prosthesis within said incision, said method comprising the steps of:

placing on said scleral tissue of said eye a rotatable surgical blade of a surgical tool, said rotatable surgical blade comprising a rotatable support arm and a curved cutting blade having a first end detachably coupled to an end of said rotatable support arm, said curved cutting blade having a second end that is capable of being rotated by said rotatable support arm through said scleral tissue of said eye to make an incision having the form of a scleral pocket;

holding said scleral tissue to restrain movement of said scleral tissue;

rotating said curved cutting blade in a forward direction to cause said curved cutting blade to pass through said scleral tissue to form said incision having said form of a scleral pocket;

detaching said curved cutting blade from said rotatable support arm while said curved cutting blade is located within said incision; and

removing said curved cutting blade from said incision by pulling said curved cutting blade out of said incision in a forward direction.

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6. (Original) A method as claimed in Claim 5 further comprising the steps of:
attaching a scleral eye implant prosthesis to an extension of said first end of said curved cutting blade before said curved cutting blade is rotated into said scleral tissue to form an incision;
and

pulling said scleral eye implant prosthesis into said incision after said curved cutting blade has been detached from said from said rotatable support arm and has been removed from said incision.

7. (Original) A method as claimed in Claim 6 wherein said step of attaching a scleral eye implant prosthesis to an extension of said first end of said curved cutting blade comprises the step of:

tying said scleral eye implant prosthesis to said extension of said first end of said curved cutting blade using a string-like connector.

8. (Original) A method as claimed in Claim 5 further comprising the step of:
attaching said detachable curved cutting blade to said rotatable support arm after said detachable curved cutting blade has been removed from said incision.

9. (Withdrawn) A surgical blade for use with a surgical tool for making an incision in scleral tissue of an eye, said surgical blade comprising:

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a rotatable support arm having a first end capable of being coupled to a drive shaft of said surgical tool that is capable of rotating said rotatable support arm; and

a curved cutting blade having a first end detachably coupled to a second end of said rotatable support arm, said curved cutting blade having a second end that is capable of being rotated by said surgical tool through said scleral tissue of said eye to make an incision having the form of a scleral pocket that is capable of receiving a scleral eye implant prosthesis;

wherein said curved cutting blade comprises:

a blade portion;

a detachable central portion that is detachable from said blade portion; and

a detachable tip that is detachable from said detachable central portion.

10. (Withdrawn) A surgical blade as claimed in Claim 9 wherein said curved cutting blade of said surgical blade is capable of making an incision in said scleral tissue that is approximately one and one half millimeters wide and approximately four millimeters long, said incision being located approximately four hundred microns under a surface of said scleral tissue.

11. (Withdrawn) A surgical blade as claimed in Claim 9 wherein said detachable central portion is a scleral eye implant prosthesis.

12. (Withdrawn) A method for making an incision in scleral tissue of an eye to form a scleral pocket to receive a scleral eye implant prosthesis and for placing said scleral eye implant prosthesis within said incision, said method comprising the steps of:

placing on said scleral tissue of said eye a rotatable surgical blade of a surgical tool, said rotatable surgical blade comprising a rotatable support arm and a curved cutting blade having a first end detachably coupled to an end of said rotatable support arm, said curved cutting blade having a second end that is capable of being rotated by said rotatable support arm through said scleral tissue of said eye to make an incision having the form of a scleral pocket;

holding said scleral tissue to restrain movement of said scleral tissue;

rotating said curved cutting blade in a forward direction to cause said curved cutting blade to pass through said scleral tissue to form said incision having said form of a scleral pocket;

detaching said curved cutting blade from said rotatable support arm while said curved cutting blade is located within said incision;

detaching a detachable tip portion of said curved cutting blade from a detachable central portion of said curved cutting blade while said detachable central portion is located within said incision; and

detaching a blade portion of said curved cutting blade from said detachable central portion while said detachable central portion is located within said incision.

13. (Withdrawn) A method as claimed in Claim 12 further comprising the step of:

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using said detachable central portion as a scleral eye implant prosthesis when said detachable central portion is located within said incision.

14. (Withdrawn) A surgical blade for use with a surgical tool for making an incision in scleral tissue of an eye, said surgical blade comprising:

a rotatable support arm having a first end capable of being coupled to a drive shaft of said surgical tool that is capable of rotating said rotatable support arm; and

a curved cutting blade having a first end detachably coupled to a second end of said rotatable support arm, said curved cutting blade having a second end that is capable of being rotated by said surgical tool through said scleral tissue of said eye to make an incision having the form of a scleral pocket that is capable of receiving a scleral eye implant prosthesis;

wherein said curved cutting blade comprises portions forming a conduit through said curved cutting blade; and

a scleral eye implant prosthesis slidably disposed within said conduit; and

⁷ a plunger slidably disposed within said conduit, said plunger capable of pushing said scleral eye implant prosthesis out of said conduit.

15. (Withdrawn) A surgical blade as claimed in Claim 14 wherein said curved cutting blade of said surgical blade is capable of making an incision in said scleral tissue that is

approximately one and one half millimeters wide and approximately four millimeters long, said incision being located approximately four hundred microns under a surface of said scleral tissue.

16. (Withdrawn) A surgical blade as claimed in Claim 14 wherein said scleral eye implant prosthesis is capable of being filled with a fluid.

17. (Withdrawn) A method for making an incision in scleral tissue of an eye to form a scleral pocket to receive a scleral eye implant prosthesis and for placing said scleral eye implant prosthesis within said incision, said method comprising the steps of:

placing on said scleral tissue of said eye a rotatable surgical blade of a surgical tool, said rotatable surgical blade comprising a rotatable support arm and a curved cutting blade having a first end detachably coupled to an end of said rotatable support arm, said curved cutting blade having a second end that is capable of being rotated by said rotatable support arm through said scleral tissue of said eye to make an incision having the form of a scleral pocket;

holding said scleral tissue to restrain movement of said scleral tissue;

rotating said curved cutting blade in a forward direction to cause said curved cutting blade to pass through said scleral tissue to form said incision having said form of a scleral pocket;

detaching said curved cutting blade from said rotatable support arm while said curved cutting blade is located within said incision;

removing said curved cutting blade from said incision; and

pushing a scleral eye implant prosthesis out of a conduit within said curved cutting blade into said incision when said curved cutting blade is being removed from said incision.

18. (Withdrawn) A method as claimed in Claim 17 further comprising the step of: filling said scleral eye implant prosthesis with a fluid after said scleral eye implant prosthesis is located within said incision.

C. Please add the following new claims:

19. (New) A method as claimed in Claim 5 wherein said incision having the form of a scleral pocket is approximately one and one half millimeters wide and approximately four millimeters long, said incision being located approximately four hundred microns under a surface of said scleral tissue.

20. (New) A surgical blade as claimed in Claim 4 wherein said curved cutting blade of said surgical blade is capable of making an incision in said scleral tissue that is approximately one and one half millimeters wide and approximately four millimeters long, said incision being located approximately four hundred microns under a surface of said scleral tissue.

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21. (New) A surgical blade as claimed in Claim 4 wherein said string-like connector comprises a plastic fiber.

22. (New) A method as claimed in Claim 5 wherein a time for performing said step of rotating said curved cutting blade in a forward direction to cause said curved cutting blade to pass through said scleral tissue to form said incision having said form of a scleral pocket is approximately two seconds.

23. (New) A method as claimed in Claim 5 further comprising the step of: controlling with a surgical tool controller said rotation of said curved cutting blade in a forward direction to cause said curved cutting blade to pass through said scleral tissue to form said incision having said form of a scleral pocket.

24. (New) A method as claimed in Claim 23 further comprising the step of: controlling an operation of said surgical tool controller with one of: a foot controlled switch, a hand controlled switch, a finger controlled switch, voice activated controls and biometrically activated controls .

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25. (New) A method as claimed in Claim 5 wherein said step of holding said scleral tissue to restrain movement of said scleral tissue comprises the step of:
holding said scleral tissue in place by engaging said scleral tissue with a scleral tissue fixation tool.

26. (New) A surgical blade as claimed in Claim 4 wherein said surgical tool for making an incision in said scleral tissue of an eye comprises a blade guide for guiding a rotation of said curved cutting blade of said surgical blade.

27. (New) A surgical blade as claimed in Claim 26 wherein said rotatable support arm has a length that positions said curved cutting blade of said surgical blade at a distance from a surface of said blade guide that is approximately four hundred microns.

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28. (New) A surgical blade for use with a surgical tool for making an incision in scleral tissue of an eye, said surgical blade comprising:

a rotatable support arm having a first end capable of being coupled to a drive shaft of said surgical tool that is capable of rotating said rotatable support arm; and

a curved cutting blade having a first end detachably coupled to a second end of said rotatable support arm, said curved cutting blade having a second end that is capable of being moved in an arcuate path through said scleral tissue of said eye by a rotation of said rotatable support arm of said surgical tool to make an incision having the form of a scleral pocket that is capable of receiving a scleral eye implant prosthesis

wherein said first end of said curved cutting blade of said surgical blade comprises an extension having portions that form an aperture through said extension

further comprising a string-like connector capable of tying a scleral eye implant prosthesis to said extension of said curved cutting blade.

29. (New) A surgical blade as claimed in Claim 28 wherein said curved cutting blade of said surgical blade is capable of making an incision in said scleral tissue that is approximately one and one half millimeters wide and approximately four millimeters long, said incision being located approximately four hundred microns under a surface of said scleral tissue.

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30. (New) A surgical blade as claimed in Claim 28 wherein said string-like connector comprises a plastic fiber.

31. (New) A surgical blade as claimed in Claim 28 wherein said surgical tool for making an incision in said scleral tissue of an eye comprises a blade guide for guiding a rotation of said curved cutting blade of said surgical blade.

32. (New) A surgical blade as claimed in Claim 31 wherein said rotatable support arm has a length that positions said curved cutting blade of said surgical blade at a distance from a surface of said blade guide that is approximately four hundred microns.

33. (New) A surgical blade as claimed in Claim 28 wherein said rotatable support arm is capable of rotating said curved cutting blade to make an incision having the form of a scleral pocket within a time period of approximately two seconds.